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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/563,846	01/05/2006	Thomas Falck	DE 030235	5404

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PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS
P.O. BOX 3001
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER

HUANG, WEN WU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2618

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/563,846

Applicant(s)

FALCK ET AL.

Examiner

Wen W. Huang

Art Unit

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 November 2006.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-10 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1, 2, 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Naden (US. 7,057,635 B1).

Regarding **claim 1**, Naden teaches a system for giving a presentation (see Naden fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 35-36), comprising

a) an image-showing device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 10) having a wireless communications interface (see Naden, fig. 1, component 8);

b) a mobile device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 4) having a wireless communications interface (see Naden, fig. 1, component 6), the image-showing device and the mobile device being arranged

c) to make an ad-hoc wireless connection in response to a triggering event (see Naden, col. 4, lines 19-22),

Art Unit: 2618

d) to convey a further wireless communication (see Naden, col. 4, lines 63-64; RF link 18) over an internal network (see Naden, col. 3, lines 46-47; a local area network (LAN)) if the internal network is accessible to both parties (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31),

e) to show a presentation controlled by the mobile device on the image-showing device (see Naden, col. 4, lines 42-46).

Regarding **claim 2**, Naden also teaches a system as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the image-showing device is a projector (see Naden, fig. 1, component 12).

Regarding **claim 7**, Naden teaches a method of giving a presentation (see Naden fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 35-36), comprising the following steps:

a) making of an ad-hoc wireless connection (see Naden, col. 4, lines 19-22) between a mobile device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 4) and an image-showing device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 10),

b) checking whether a common internal network (see Naden, col. 3, lines 46-47; a local area network (LAN)) is accessible to the mobile device and the image-showing device (see Naden, col. 3, lines 45-47), and if required changing a communication over to a wireless connection (see Naden, col. 4, lines 63-64; RF link 18) over the internal network (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31),

Art Unit: 2618

c) control of a presentation on the image-showing device by the mobile device
(see Naden, col. 4, lines 42-46).

Regarding **claim 9**, Naden also teaches a method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that, it is not being used for a presentation, the image-showing device goes to a mode in which it is ready to make an ad-hoc connection (see Naden, col. 4, lines 60-65).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naden as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nakatsuka (US PUB NO. 2004/0097193 A1).

Regarding **claim 3**, Naden teaches a system as claimed in claim 1.

Naden is silent to teaching that characterized in that the triggering event is the coupling of the mobile device to a data carrier, which latter preferably contains the communications parameters required for the ad-hoc connection. However, the claimed

Art Unit: 2618

limitation is well known in the art at the time of the invention was made as evidenced by Nakatsuka.

In related art, Nakatsuka teaches a system characterized in that the triggering event is the coupling of the mobile device to a data carrier (see Nakatsuka, para. [0174]), which latter preferably contains the communications parameters required for the ad-hoc connection (see Nakatsuka, para. [0176]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Nakatsuka in order to achieve a reliable radio connection (see Nakatsuka, para. [0014], lines 1-3).

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Naden and Nakatsuka also teaches a system as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the data carrier is an insertable card or a CD-ROM (see Nakatsuka, para. [0174]).

3. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naden and Nakatsuka as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Kammer (US PUB NO. 2003/0097602 A1).

Regarding **claim 4**, the combination of Naden and Nakatsuka teaches a system as claimed in claim 3.

The combination of Naden and Nakatsuka is silent to teaching that characterized in that the connection between the image-showing device and the mobile device is brought to an end when the coupling of the mobile device to the data carrier is interrupted. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Kammer.

In the same field of endeavor, Kammer teaches a system characterized in that the connection between the image-showing device and the mobile device is brought to an end when the coupling of the mobile device to the data carrier is interrupted (see Kammer, para. [0027], lines 14-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden and Nakatsuka with the teaching of Kammer in order to support local area wireless communication (see Kammer, para. [0027], lines 1-4).

4. Claims 6, 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naden as applied to claims 1 and 7, respectively above, and further in view of Grassho et al. (US. 2003/0091015 A1; hereinafter "Grassho")

Regarding **claim 6**, Naden teaches a system as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the image-showing device offers the mobile device controlled access to resources on a network accessible to the image-showing device (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31).

Naden is silent to teaching that the resources on the network are printers connected into the network. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Grassho.

In the same of endeavor, Grassho teaches a system characterized in that the resources on the network are printers connected into the network (see Grassho, para. [0030]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Grassho in order to provide printing service in both ad-hoc system and infrastructure system (see Grassho, para. [0005]).

Regarding **claim 8**, Naden teaches a method as claimed in claim 7.

Naden is silent to teaching that characterized in that, in the check, it is established whether the mobile device already has a connection to a common network. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Grassho.

In the same field of endeavor, Grassho teaches a system characterized in that, in the check, it is established whether the mobile device already has a connection to a common network (see Grassho, fig. 2, para. [0047]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Grassho in order to provide printing service in both ad-hoc system and infrastructure system (see Grassho, para. [0005]).

Regarding **claim 10**, Naden teaches a method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that information is transmitted from the mobile device over an ad-hoc connection to the image-showing device and is conveyed by the latter to a network for further processing (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31).

Naden is silent to teaching that the further processing is printing out. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Grassho.

In the same field of endeavor, Grassho teaches a method characterized in that the further processing is printing out (see Grassho, para. [0030]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Grassho in order to provide printing service in both ad-hoc system and infrastructure system (see Grassho, para. [0005]).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 11/10/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 1 and 7, Applicant argues that Naden does not teach a wireless connection to an internal network as required by claim 1 because Naden teaches a wired link 18 to Internet. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

More specifically, the Examiner submits that Naden teaches that a wireless link is used instead of said wired link 18 (see Naden, col. 4, lines 63-64) and connected to a

Art Unit: 2618

local area network (LAN) instead of Internet (see Naden, col. 3, lines 45-47). Therefore, the Examiner submits that Naden teaches a further wireless communication over an internal network if the internal network is accessible to both parties as claimed by independent claims 1 and 7.

In response to applicant's argument that the inventive concept of Naden (i.e. "white boarding") is different from the inventive concept of the instant application (i.e. "distinguishing different classes of attendees"), the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

More specifically, the Examiner submits that the WLAN of Naden is not accessible by all the conferees. For example, a conferee without a PDA or any communication device is incapable of connecting to the WLAN of Naden. Thus, Naden also teaches distinguish between different classes of attendees (i.e. those who can connect to the WLAN and those who cannot connect to the WLAN).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

Art Unit: 2618

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

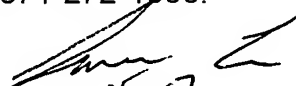
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wen W. Huang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7852. The examiner can normally be reached on 10am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay A. Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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2-05-07
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